Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

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THE CZAR AND HIS GUARDS.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TO INSURE HIS SAFETY.

Nibilises Look Forward to Resuming Terrorist Methods-They Say the New Can-Is No Better and No Worse Than His Predecessors The Hittimed Trouble in Crete-Pate of a Famous Brigand - British Newspapers Bribed-Mr. W. W. As-, tor Re-enters Society-Speculations as to the Winner of the Berby-The Matabeles,

Special Cable Despatch to Two Box.

LONDON, May 30 .- The London newspapers have shown unprecedented enterprise over the Czar's coronation. All sent special correspondents and all received long telegraphic despatches. In all these columns of matter one searches in vain for one mention of anything being other than absolutely satisfactory. The correspondents were treated so courteously by the State officers and so generously by Russian journalists that one may well suppose they have some delicacy in mentioning unpleasant matters on such a pleasing occasion, and, anyhow, the censor had to be reckoned with. When the correspondents return home we shall probably hear something of the darker features of Moscow's weeks of wild festivity and enthusiasm.

Meanwhile it is permissible to remark here that though the menacing shadow of murderrevolution did not hang over all, as upon the occasion of the last coronation, fear of Nihilism was perceptible enough in the extraor-dinary precautions taken for the safety of the Czar Nicholas. A week before the ceremonies commenced every householder in Moscow had to furnish the police with a special list of the members of his household, and the fullest particulars of any guest expected. The guests had to take up their quarters three before the Czar's arrival in the city, and thereafter no one, not entered described in the householder's list as supplied to the police, was allowed to enter the house without a special permit countersigned by the Chief of Police. On the day previous to the Czar's solemn entry the police examined every house on or near the line of the route. caused all basements to be locked up, locked all the doors of garrets giving access to the roofs, and boarded up the fire ladders to prevent them being used for any purpose, which explains the curious fact noted by one observant correspondent that there were no sightseers on the roof of

To every town and city in the Russian empire was supplied a contingent of police detectives, and there are good grounds for the belief that these formed the first line of spectators along the entire route taken by the imperial proces-sion. It may be that in Russia these are merely the elementary precautions necessary when the Czar shows himself to his faithful subjects. As likely as not the Czar knew nothing about them; but they certainly contrast strangely with what is well and truly described as the almost idolatrous enthusiasm of the populace and afford at least some justification for the sinister interpretation placed upon them.

Russian refugees here say they never had the least idea of disturbing by any action of theirs what they describe contemptuously as the machine-made enthusiasm of the Moscow crowds. Since Nicholas made his famous speech announcing his intention to uphold the autocracy. they have quite understood that they have to deal with a man no better and no worse than those who occupied the Russian throne before him. They look forward calmiy to the resumption of terrorist methods, but the most extreme among them thought it worth while to await the young Czar's core nation proclamation before finally judg-ing him. They did not expect much, but very few of the Russian "Liberals" thought the proclamation would be so absolutely sterile as it proved to be. A leading Nihilist, talking with the sympathetic journalist who represents in London the Manchester Guardian, the leading provincial newspaper, said: "Of course, political refugees have never for a moment expected any amnesty to cover their own cases; but the expectation that corporal punishment al in Russian society, which has been much moved on this point by the recent vigorous appeals of Count Tolstol and other leading writers. That a coronation manifesto should have been issued without reference to such a matter and without say nothing of the abolition of administrative punishment, religious toleration, prison reforms, and the beginnings of representative government, is a portentous sign.

It is not difficult to understand from what is going on at the Russian court and in the high state quarters of which an occasional echo is heard outside of St. Petersburg that the influence of the young Empress upon her hus-band, from which so much was expected by motional folk when the couple were wedded, will not help the Russian reformers much. It may well have the opposite effect. The Czarina has offended some stiff-necked members of the imperial family, and most of them distrust her as a weak woman of alien blood. Under such nditions she cannot battle against the forces which control the mighty Czar himself.

Now that the Czar has been crowned, it is expected that he and his Ministers will turn their attention to international politics. The story that the young monarch has set his heart bringing England into the Franco-Russian alliance has been revived with considerable confidence, although there is not the slightest reason to suppose that it was ever more that the merest guesswork. It is much more probable that attention will be concentrated for some time upon the Balkans, where events appear to move steadily in Russia's favor. The long-cherished scheme of an alliance between Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro is believed to be within measurable distance of completion. Young King Alexander of Servia will be unable to get the wife he wants without the Czar's good offices, and is therefore prepared to go a long way in this direction Russia wants him to travel. Patriotic Servians are constantly having their tenderest feelings lacerated by Austrian insolence, while the business minded Servian pig breeders and the like use ful folk have long been in a state of chronic exasperation over the eccentricities and extortions of the Austria-Hungarian customs authorities. If an alternative market could be found for their pigs, the Servians would enter into the

projected alliance with enthusiasm. Every Montenegrin, from doughty Prince Nicolas to the humblest mountaineer, is the Czar's most obedient servant. Prince Ferdinand of Hulgaria has been reduced to a proper frame of mind, and it is not expected that his people would interpose insuperable obstacles to arrangement from which they would probably receive early and material benefit; for the Russian plan is said to include some sort of a customs union so skilfully designed that the allied Balkan States would benefit at the expense of every other country, always provided that a Russian protectorate be accepted, which, though unrecognized by Europe, would be none

The news of the rising in Crete and the re ported massacre of Christians by the Turks has sent nervous people in most European capitals nians had failed the Cretans would succeed in raising the eternal Eastern question in an acute form, but it is already ovident that this will not stand that they need not expect outside help. Greece will be warned to keep quiet, under pain of a demonstration of the European fleets at round off the matter pleasantly by issuing a

enbjects in Crete their special rights and privi-

The fact is that the trouble in Crete is illtimed. The powers are heartily sick of the Armenian affair, out of which the Sultan alone has gained diplomatic advantage, and all desire a period of quietude. Even Greece is not prepared to move just now. Sentiment is all very well, but the average modern Greek places business a long way first. When the time comes for partitioning the Turkish empire Greece will receive Crete as her share without having to fight for it. An attempt to anticipate the legacy would cost much blood and treasure, and the Athens Government is by no means prepared for such an enterprise.

The British Mediterranean fleet, which ill informed people expected would start at full speed for Crete at the first sews of the outbreak there, has gone to Sardinia instead, and if it can remain there a week or two the starving popusace will invoke blessings on the Englishmen's heads. The misery of Sardinia is now appailing, and is said to exceed the awful state of affairs in Sicily a year ago, to which THE SUN was the first newsuaper outside of Italy to call attention. The land is fast going out of cultivation. Taxgatherers find it impossible to collect anything. and thousands of people are living upon plants gathered in the fields and woods and boiled. Every cent spent by British bluejackets will seem like wealth to the impoverished Sardinians. It is needless to say that brigandage is The few remaining nobles virtually in a chronic state of siege and dare ont saily out without strong armed escorts. The common people are not harried because they are not worth the trouble.

The special corps of carbineers sent to the island to suppress or exterminate brigandage. root and branch, have made little progress in their task. They have succeeded, however, in killing the noted desperado Fresi Roglia, the chief brigand in the province of Sassari. Since the beginning of the year Roglia's exploits had included the killing of two carbineers in what may be described as a fair fight, the torture and mutilation of an obstinate landowner and the looting of his castle, the holding up of an entire town, the murder of a captive who falled to obtain a ransom, and the murder of three villagers who are suspected of giving information to the carbineers. That is a record worthy even of a Sardinian brigand chief, and all Sardinia, openly or secretly, was proud of Frest Roglia, and now the island mourns his

The latest despatches from Bulawayo indicate that the back of the Matabele rebellion is broken, and the white settlers evidently are ooking forward to enjoying the punishment of the rebels who caused them so much trouble. There is some talk, even in fairly responsible quarters, of instituting courts martial and shooting "the leaders" by wholesale. Consequently people here who, without professing any particular love for black men simply because they are black, believe the Matabeles were sorely provoked into rebellion by the cruelty and injustice of the Chartered Company's administration, are preparing o rouse public opinion in a manner which shall make such threatened reprisals shall impossible. Mr. Henry Labouchere, who, of course, refuses to believe that the Chartered Company could possibly be other than in the wrong, will take charge of the matter in the House of Commons, and the Aborigines Protection Society will arrange deputations to Secretary Chamberlain and other Ministers.

That a good deal of oppression and some gross cruelty was allowed to prevail in Matabeleland under the company's rule is amply proved. Missionary Helm, for instance, says that last autumn a white trader thought one of his Matabele servants intended to murder him. He had no proof, but, in order to strike terror into would-be murderers, he seized not the suspect, but another native, thrashed him almost to death, cut off one of his ears, and tied him to a cart wheel. This sort of outrage went unpunished, as did the habitual maltreatment of the native women. Nature, however, precipitated the rebellion. It is not generally known that before the rinderpest decimated the native cattle the country had been suffering from a plague of locusts with a resultant grain famine, and that it was when Administrator would be finally abolished was practically Jameson and his troops were playing at revolution in the Transvaal that his subordinate officers perpetrated the final outrage upon the natives by requisitioning half of their remaining cattle for the benefit of the Chartered Company. These are some of the facts urged in behalf of the wretched Matabeles in stay of exe cution, and it will be an outrage upon humanity whites are permitted to wreak vengeance upon the beaten enemy, who has fought them fairly and squarely, although unsuccessfully,

Yesterday Lord Marsham, better known as Cunliffe Lister, a great Yorkshire manufacturer, challenged the Cobden Club to prove that proection will not give more employment and better wages and that during the past fifty years free imports have not been injurious to Great Britain, the loser to give a thousand guineas to a hospital. Up to this afternoon the Cobden Club had not accepted the challenge. The newspapers now egging the thing on are asking what the Cobien Club exists for, and whether ommercial federation with the colonies is possible while England adheres rigidly to free rade. It is undoubted that protectionist principles are making vast headway in England among masters and workers notwithstanding the briskness of trade. When lean years again come round British statesmen will be unable to resist the growing demand for the revision of

Mr. Henry Labouchere has some caustic comments in Truth this week concerning the corruption of British newspapers by company promoters, to which reference has been made here recently. Mr. Labouchere says he has been authoritatively informed that there are about twenty newspapers in London alone which have been bribed with advertisements whenever a new company was floated under threats of hostile criticism, and he seems surprised at the number, but his informant really understates

the case. With the exception of the leading morning London dailies and one or two evening and about a haif dozen provincial morning journals, there is not a single newspaper in this country which does not habitually receive money from comtisements or in undisguised, unblushing hard cash down. There are promoters busily engaged in London at this moment who laugh to scorn the idea that there is even one newspaper whose financial editor, at any rate, has not his price. On the other hand, justice requires the admission that the promoter is often the victim of newspaper coercion, and Mr. Labouchere tells a pretty story of a Scotland paper whose editor is evidently new to the game. This editor actually wrote a threat that hostile criticism would be published unless he received the company's prospectus for insertion as an advertisement. It is needless to say that these transac tions are usually conducted by word of mouth and not by correspondence, which tells tales and leaves inconvenient results.

Last week a swindling money leader was heavily fined and sent to fall for six months, and the newspapers were filled with virtuous moralizing editorials upon the wickedness of usury in general and of this scoundrel in parti ular; but, as Mr. Labouchere has since pointed out, these same newspapers derive a fat revenue from usurers' advertisements. The Standand and Telegraph, which were particularly virtuous in their comments, publish daily scores of such advertisements, and charge a special high rate for them, well knowing that the publicity thus obtained is the very life blood of money lenders of the baser sort.

Mr. John Hay is now doing London and see-ing many Americans and Britishers. Everyfirman once more guaranteeing his Christian | body is whispering here that if Mr. McKinley is elected President he will not look beyond Mr. Hay for Secretary of State. Mr. Hay listens to these ramors with becoming stoicism, and with-

out exhibiting an overweening pride. Scotland Yard recently received Edward Dalton Hind, who confessed that a charge of embezziement had been made against him at Chicago. Hind produced proofs of his statement, formally surrendered, and the detectives imagined that they had made a good haut. They communicated with Washington, and were astounded to receive through Mr. Bayard to-day an intimation that the extradition of Mr. Hind was not desired by the Unicago authorities. Scotland Yard is now asking what offence it is necessary to commit before Chicago will want to punish the criminal.

The matrimonial speculations of which Mr. William Waldorf Astor has been the subject for a considerable time past have intely gained strength in consequence of that gentleman's reappearance in society and participation in worldly pleasures. He is about to astonish London with a series of evening parties, the first of which will be given next week, and, according to rumor, it will be graced by the presence of royalty. An army of workmen and workwomen are already engaged at the great mansion in Carlton House Terrace which Mr. Astor has bought at a bargain from the executors of the late Earl Granville. The offices of Scotland Yard have been called in, and among the guests at the party will be a famous detective inspector who knows every leading British and American crook. This may not seem flattering to the other guests, but at least it will insure the safety of their diamonds. Mr. Astor, who has been spending the Whitsun holidays at Cleveden-on Thames, will return to Cariton House Terrace on Monday and take charge of the arrange-

ments. Although Larned failed to secure the prize at the Dublin tournament, the spectators were much impressed with his powers. Experts regard him as an improving player who will soon take the foremost position in highest company. He is being cordially pressed to take part in all the tennis tournaments in England this

ecason. Continuance of the drought has made the Epsom race course as hard as adamant despite watering. Unless rain falls many calculations are likely to be upset. The Duke of Westmin-ster publicly says that he will not start Regret unless the ground is favorable. This horse is highly thought of by the stable, but falled to do the task set him in the trial this week.

The prophets think the race lies between Leoold Rothschild's St. Frusquin and the Prince of Wales's Persimmon. The former is a strong favorite, and is doing good work. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Newmarket this week to see Persimmon gallop, and he went as though the kingdom depended upon his exertions, for which afterward, he received many pats from royal hands. The only other horses thought to have even a faint chance are Teuffel and Gulistan.

It is fair to say that the preposterous proposal, to which the Field was the first journal of any importance to give currency, that foreigners be excluded from participation at the Henley regatta has been received here very coldly. A large majority of the newspapers denounce and ridicule it, and nine sportsmen out of ten disavow it in strong language. People are now beginning to realize how enormously the attractions of Henley increased and its prestige raised by the participation of foreigners, and especially American oarsmen, and they are learning to understand through their mentors in the daily press that it would be a very bad business move, to put it on no higher plane, to confine the chief amateur rowing contests to Englishmen. The managers of the Henley regatta repudiate any responsibility for the publication of the pro-posal, and it has certainly not been brought to the official cognizance of the Regatta Committee.

WRECK AT A LAUNCHING.

Topples Into the Water Two Deaths.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 30.-The first aunching accident to happen at the yard of the Newport News Shipbullding and Dry Dock Company occurred this morning, and as a result two persons were given up as drowned and several others were reported missing. The men known to have been lost are Edward E. Taylor and Charles Smith, both colored. The launched from the same set of ways within half an hour of each other, the second event of the kind in this country, drew a large crowd to the shippard this morning. The vessels to be launched were the pilot boat Sommers N. Smith, built for the Pensacola Pilot Association and named after the superintendent of the shipbuilding works, and the Plant passenger steamship Margaret. Mrs. Margaret Plant, wife of the President of the Plant Steamship Company, was the sponsor for both vessels. At 11 A. M. she broke the bottle of champagne on the bow of the pilot boat and announced the christening name. The trim little craft glided gracefully down the ways and the crowd cheered. As the boat struck the water one of the cradles slipped from under her and she listed to the port side. For a mo-ment it was expected that she would recover her equilibrium, but she rolled over so far that the water began to pour into her port heles and over the deck.

Nearly one hundred persons were on board and they became panie stricken. Most of them jumped overboard, but many, who could not swim, remained on the boat until she sank beneath the water. Some of the launching crew managed to swim ashore and others were

picked up by a tug. Several men were in the hold of the boat when she sank. After the excitement had subsided the Margaret was launched. She took the water like

CHILDREN LOST IN THE PARK. Mrs. Hurlburt Became Ho Alarmed Abou Hers that She Offered \$1,000 Reward.

About one hundred inquirers for strayed children besieged the Central Park Arsenal between and 7 o'clock last evening. Police Sergeant Hodgins turned most of the anxious mothers away with the assurance that the little ones would turn up later, as they have a habit of doing on the days of parades and shows

One young mother was not satisfied with the Sergeant's assurances. She is Mrs. George Hurlburt, the wife of a banker of Ozark, Col., who is stopping with her husband at the Marlborough

and had not returned to the hotel at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Hurlburt recalled all the dreadful things Mrs. Hurlburt recalled all the dreadful things also had read and heard about New York, and, ordering a carriage, she drove to the Arsenal. Her child had gone to the park with the nurse, and she learned that she might hear something about it by appealing to the park police. Mrs. Hurlburt was much excited.

After learning that the police had heard nothing of the child she said that she would pay \$1.000 to anybody who brought it to her.

When she got back to the Mariborough she found the little one and the aurse there. The nurse had lost her bearings, but had been put on the way to the hotel by the police.

THE CUBAN BANK SWINDLER.

It is Believed the Havans Authorities Will Not Extradits Meadung, HAVANA, May 30 .- Nothing has an yet been decided in regard to the extradition of Manuel Genzales Mendoza, charged with passing a forged draft of \$24,000 on the New York, bank,

E, & W.

STRANGLED A YOUNG GIRL. LEISURELY DAYLIGHT MURDER IN

Thirteen-year-old Mary Cunningham Attacked While Alone in Her Mother's Fint-A Towel Twisted Around Her Neck. and Her Feet Tied Together -An Arrest.

A CROWDED TENEMENT.

Mary Cunningham, 13 years old, was nurdered yesterday in her own home in a crowded east-side tenement house between 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. She had a struggle with the murderer over at least two rooms of the apartment, but nobody in the house heard anything of it. When she was found dead her face had been distigured by a violent blow, a towel was tied tightly around her neck, and her feet were tled together with another towel. Nothing was stolen. The police have little if any light as yet on the identity of the murderer

The house is at 315 East Thirty-seventh treet. It is a narrow five story and basement double tenement, with two sets of small fourroom apartments upon a floor. The neighborhood is full of tenement houses, but the people are all of a good class of working people. Right opposite No. 315 is St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, and behind the church, in Thirty-sixth street, is St. Gabriel's Academy, where Mary Cunningham went to school. Mrs. Annie Cupningham, her mother, is the janitor of the house where she lived, and occupied the apartment on the ground floor on the west side. Two years ago, when Mrs. Cunningham was 35 years old, her husband died and left her with two children to take care of. The boy, John, now 14 years old, is at St. Mary's Academy in Montreal. Mrs. Cunaingham's place of janitor paid the rent, and her mainstay for support was her needle. She had work as a seamstress ye terday, and after she and Mary had had breakfast, washed the dishes, and made the beds, she went out to a private house to sew.

"Be a good garl," she said to Mary, "and study your music lessons while I am gone. Hesides her regular studies at St. Gabriel's, Mary was taking plane lessons of Miss Hatton, a daughter of Police Sergeant Frank Hatton, who lives near by.

It was 8:30 o'clock when Mrs. Cunningham left home. It was a holiday, and the house and the streets were swarming with people. The front door of the house, which is usually kept closed and locked, was left open for the greater convenience of the tenants and their friends.

The apartment in which Mrs. Cunningham left her daughter is four rooms tandem. The parlor and kitchen, front and rear, have doors into the hall. They also have doors opening into the two bedrooms intervening, which bedrooms another door connects. The bedrooms are about 8 by 10 feet. The beds stand with their head bear is toward the street, and beside the doorways stand washstands. In the front bedroom, opposite the front of Mary's bed, against the wall, is a draped shrine with a picture of the Virgin and candles on either side, and about the shrine hang many trinkets such as a young girl might value. A little window high up in the wall over her bed opened into the parlor, affording ventilation, and through it the morning light would illuminate the shrine.

After Mrs. Cunningham had gone away yesterday morning a number of the other tenants saw Mary. She had changed her outer dross for an old wrapper, and with broom and brush and pail she was cleaning the hallway. Mrs. McCormick, who lives across the nail, saw her at this work, and J. Delan, who lives un stairs, saw her, and about 10 o'clock. Francis P. Farrell, who lives on the fourth floor, stopped to speak to her. She was sweeping then.

"What are you working for?" he asked.
"Why don't you join the parade of the children next door?
"Oh," she answered, "mother is out to work and I want to have everything done for her when she comes home."

About 11 o'clock, Mrs. Larrity, another of parlor and kitchen, front and rear, have

and I want to have everything done for her when she comes home."

About 11 o'clock, Mrs. Larrity, another of the tenants, saw and spoke to Mary. She was scrubbing the front of the hallway then and her work was nearly done.

Mrs. Cunningham got home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She found the doors into the hall locked as usual, with their pring locks. With the key she carried she opened the kitchen door and went in. The kitchen windows were just as she had left them, open at the bottoms, with the shutters closed, and nothing was out of place.

was out of place

was out of place.

Mrs. Cunningham went into her bedroom. In the half light which came from the shrouded kitchen windows she saw that her bed was tumbled, and that some of her clothing had been torn down from where it shad hung on the wall. There were other evelicnees of disorder.

"Thieves have been in here," she thought at once. "Mamie!" she called. "Mamie!" There was no answer. Mrs. Cunningham lit the gas in her room, and then opened the door into Mary's room. At the threshold of the door the light fell upon the face of her dead daughter.

lit the gas in her room, and then opened the door into Mary's room. At the threshold of the door the light fell upon the face of her derd daughter.

The girl lay on her back upon the face, with her head against her washstand, and her feet up against the side of her bed. Around her neck was a towel, tightly twisted together at the ends, and clasping her threat with a stranging pressure. Around her feet and fastening them together was another towel, tied at its ends with a double knot. Hestde the girl's body was a third towel, also twisted, as if to tie her hands.

There was blood on the towel about her throat, and she had been bleeding from the nose. Her face was blackened all across the brows as if by one or more violent blows, and there were some scratches upon her face and chin and upon her hands which had bled a little. The bed here was tumbled and a pillow had been thrown to the floor. There was blood on this pillow as if it had been pressed over the girl's head after she was wounded, to smoother her or to stiffs her efforts to cry out. Beside the girl lay the fragments of her water pitcher, which had been knocked from the washstand and broken, and the water was soaked into the carpet. Partly inder the pillow was a kitchen knife, with its blade heat far out from a line with the handle. The knife belonged to Mrs. Cunningham and was in the kitchen when she left home.

What happened after Mrs. Cunningham discovered the body of her daughter, no one can tell in detail. Mrs. Cunningham screams aroused the neighborhood and people came runding in from all around.

Mr. Farreli was one of the first to arrive, As soon as he saw what had happened he started on a run for the East Thirty-eighth street police station, and there, breathless, ku told his story to Sergeant Woodruff. Capt. Martens, accompanied by Ward Men Buckley. Clarker, and Furfield, went to the honse. A great crowd was airendy assembled and every one for a block knew that mirder had been added.

Among the persons who had gone to Mrs. Cunningham's rooms in

one for a block knew that murder had been done and suspected that outrage had been added.

Among the persons who had gone to Mrs. Cunningham's rooms in answer to her cries was Edward McCormick, a laborer, 40 years old, who lives at 232 West Thirtieth street. He had been visiting his sunt, Mrs. McMack n. a drossmaker, who lives on the second floor of the house.

A few minutes later Dr. W. H. Tyler, a druggest whose store is near the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, told Policeman Ferley that a such consistent for the Chimpan having come from the direction of the Chimpan having come from the direction of the Chimpan house. Ferley set off, and at Thirty-seventh street and taken to the scatton house. He said that his wife was very sirk at home and that he had suddenly remembered her condition and the length of time he had been away and that his accounted for his leaving the scene of the murder on a run. Word of the murder had mean time been sent to Police Headquorters, and Acting insector Brooks, in whose district they, took fletched and uses the first service of the more on a run. Word of the murder had mean time been sent to Police Headquorters, and Acting insector Brooks, in whose district they, took fletched and active Sergeants Pender, Holland, and Suitar and came up to take charge of the case. Coroner Dobbs arrived at 4:30, and McCormick was taken into the room with the dead girl'and questioned.

His answers, inspector Brooks declared afterward, were not clear as to when he got to the house, and he was beked up again. Mrs. (Cameral weeks to the West of the room with the dead girl and questioned. His answers, inspector Brooks that the could not tell when McCormick had got to the house, she first saw him, she said, when he came to her rooms just before the alarm of Mrs. Cunningham's cries was heard. She had been stilling at a front window before that, watching a runryl arcset the street at the church, and she had not seen which he said he got while eating woud.

McCormick told Inspector Brooks

McCormick told Inspector Brooks that he had

left his home in West Thirtieth street at 12 o'clock. He told Coroner Dobbs that he had left home at 11 o'clock. He wife told the polics that he had gone out at 9 o'clock.

These conflicting statements add to the reasons the police have for belleving that McCornick should account for himself for the hours between 9 o'clock when his wife says he left home, and 2 o'clock, when Mrs. McMackin, who says that she was looking out of her window, should not have seen McCornick enter the house, if he came, as he says that she was looking out of her window, should not have seen McCornick enter the house, if he came, as he says he did, directly to her room upon entering. But she says that she first saw him in her room when she turned round after having been looking out the window. This was raised over the murder.

Although McCornick says that Mrs. McMackin is his aum and she eavy so, too, his wife says that he has no aunt. His wife has been ill of consumption for more than a year.

McCornick said that he had not been to his aunt's recently, and that he did not know the mordered colid, and had never seen her. Hut neighbors have informed Inspector Brooks that McCornick was there a fortinght ago, and that they have seen him talking to the child.

When the Inspector took him to the room where the body lay and suddenly pulled the sheet from it McCornick, the Inspector says illnehed and drew back.

Coroner Jobbs said that he thought the girl had been dead about three hours when the body was examined, shortly after 2 o'clock. That would make the time of death soon after Mary was last seen alive by the neighbors.

Coroner Jobbs said that he thought the girl had been dead about three hours when the body was examined, shortly after 2 o'clock. That would make the time of death soon after Mary was last seen alive by the neighbors.

Coroner Jobbs sent for his physician. Dr. Weston, who made a superficial examination of the girl's body. She had not been outraged.

Dr. Weston was satisfied that she had died of strangulation, but he was n

den surplus will ruin thousands of acres of

The yard upon which this window gives opens The yard upon which this window gives opens to the Thirty-eighth street houses, back of Cunningham's place. Nobody in these houses, so far as found by the police up to last evening, had seen any one pass from that yard through to Thiry-eighth street.

The officers were still looking up the neighbors on both streets late last night.

EXHIBITION RAILROAD CRASH. 14,000 Persons Nee Two Rattrond Trains Collide by Prearrangement.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30 .- The first prearranged railway collision for exhibition purposes ever known took place at Buckeye Park, pleasure resort twenty-five miles south of this city, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad this afternoon. The collision was between two freight trains, each composed of a forty-ton engine, three gendola cars, and a caboose, running at fifty miles an hour, when they met in view of 18,000 persons, The trains were started 6,300 feet apart on the main line and then were switched to a 1,000foot siling for the collision.

To make the collision more realistic, a dummy brakeman was perched on each caboose. The trains were started by means of telephonic communication with the starting point, and when the engineers had pulled the throttle and Jumped, the engines sped onward with increasing velocity until, at the point of collision, they met, mounted each other, and became locked nearly upright. The three gondola cars in each telescoped into one. The cabooses

remained intact. Then from the wreckage there arose a cloud

into deafening cheers.
The collision was planned by A. L. Streeter, for years a conductor on the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul road, who secured the co operation of W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Hocking Valley Railroad. Excur sions were run from various parts of Ohio. and the exhibition was such a success tha Streeter at once made arrangements to give a similar collision during the coming summer in various cities.

The only accident was an injury to T. C Peck, chief clerk of the passenger department and sustained a compound fracture of the

BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

The Legs of Two Men and One Woman and a Man's Jaw Broken.

Miss Ida Sweezey, 20 years old, of 100 Wayne street, Jersey City, while riding a bicycle along the Boulevard yesterday was run into by an ice wagon driven by Walter Wylle. She was thrown to the ground, and a wheel of the wagon passed over one of her legs and broke it. She also rereived internal injuries which may prove moral. She was taken home in a coach. Wylie was locked up on a charge of atrocious assault

was locked upon a charge of atrocious assault and battery.
Charles Relph of 208 Hutton street, Jersey City, and Robert Taylor of 1.483 Third avenue, this city, while scorching along the boulevard in Jersey City yesterday afternoon collided with each other and each was thrown violently to the roadway. Ralph's leg was fractured and Taylor's noise was broken. They were taken to the City Hospital.
A tandem bloycle, on which William Foole, aged 23 years, and his brother John, aged 21, of 80 South Third street, were riding, broke down yesterday afternoon in Heaford avenue, near Butler street, in Brooklyn.
William had his Jaw broken and received severe internal injuries, and John got a bad scalp wound.
Milton S. Bibby, used 34, of 1,643 Second

wound.
Althon S. Bibby, aged 34, of 1,643 Second Althon New York, while riding a bicycle on the Eastern Parkway, yesterday, was knocked down by a runaway horse and his right log was broken. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

Canton Memorial Parade.

Canton Post, No. 25, G. A. R., called out ex-Gov. McKinley along with nearly a thousand other veterans of the war. The Major appeared as he did in the earlier sixties, afoot and ready for the line. Side by side with comrades he marched

through the principal streets of the city to

Caurt House square, where the post had the pleasure of unfurling the first flag from the picasure of unfurling the first flag from the staff of the new county building. When the flag was rim up the Major's glossy silk hat swung in inteon with the hundreds of other hats, and his voice mingled with the cheers.

The Major resumed his place in line for the march to the cometer, but the committee finally prevailed upon him to accept a seat in the carriage with the orators of the day. The aged mather of the Major unfurled a flag over her home, and, as the column passed, the salute between mother and son formed one of the inte hetween mother and son formed one of the inci der is of the day.

To Wed Joe Jefferson's Granddaughter. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., May 30. The engagedaughter of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, elaest daugh ter of Mr. Charles B. Jefferson, eldest daugh-ter of Mr. Charles B. Jefferson, to Charles Rolfe of Cambridge. The marriage will occur at luttermik flay next month. Mr. Rolfe is a young attorney of Boston, son of Prof. Rolfe of Harvard College, the lecturer on Shakespeare.

"Help! Help!!" Cries the Patient!! "All right," snawers the smart doctor who gets pre-acriptions filled at litters, where drugs and medi-cines are always pure and fresh, being constantly re-sewed on account of big business. 6th av., corner 22d at - 4dv.

FRESH MISSOURI TORNADO. Iwenty Persons Killed in Senson in

Storm on Priday Night. SENERA, Mo., May 30. A tornado, accompanied by a cloud burst, fell upon this place at ? o'clock last night. Twenty-five buildings were wrecked by the twisting wind and a dozen others were swept from their foundations. At least twenty lives were lost. Every stream in the surrounding country has overflown and a number of bridges on the St. Louis and San Francisco Hallroad have been swept away. At Neosho the storm did great damage. Three bodies were found lodged in driftwood at the latter place, but are unidentified. All the streams of southwestern Missouri had been carrying their capacity of water, and this sud-

ripening grain. SILVER SWEEP IN KENTUCKY.

Democratic Primaries Overwhelmingly Against Sound Money. LOUISVILLE, May 30. The sound-money Democratic cause has gone down in disgracefu and overwhelming defeat in Kentucky. At the County Conventions held all over the State this afternoon, Secretary Carlisle was repudiated, and Senator Blackburn, got a boost which his admirers believe will make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency. The rent is so complete that at D P. M

districts have gone for free coinage. These are the Fifth (Louisville), the Tenth and Eleventh. Even the Sixth district, which Mr. Carlisle represented in Congress for so many years, has been swept with the tide.

it appears certain that all but three Congress

The result will be that when the free silver ites assemble at Lexington on next Wednesday they will probably read Mr. Carlisle out of the party, reorganize the State Central Committee with exclusive free-silver men, remove the headquarters from Louisville and formally adopt resolutions to censure the Courier-Journal for its advocacy of the gold standard. At least, this is what they are saying to-night. The Federal Administration will also be condemned.

The conventions were all largely attended. showing the intense interest taken in the matter, but there was no serious trouble,

Evan E. Settle of Owenton will be made Chairman at Lexington, and the four delegates at large will probably be ex-Congressman Stone P. Wat Hardin, W. T. Ellis, and possibly Senator Blackburn.

Blackburn's home county, Woodford, which went against him last year, this time sent him as a delegate. In Lexington the sound-money men bolted and one of the delegates they chose was W. C. P. Breckinridge.

It has been understood for two weeks that the politicians were getting under cover, and Congressman Owens is said to be now a free silver ite, while lots of others will follow him. Mr. Carlisle's obstinacy in refusing to stump

the State is held as partly responsible for his repudiation. It is the universal belief to-night that Ken tucky will go Republican next November by

50,000 majority. Out of sixty-five counties only nine instructed for Carlisle for President.

BRITISH DISTRUST OF US.

Mr. Brown Says Pereign Money May Seek Other Investment. LONDON, May 30 .- Concerning the growth of British distrust in American securities, Mr A. K. Brown, M. P., a partner in the American banking firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., said at a meeting of the Scottish-American Trust that one of the main reasons why British capital had hitherto been freely invested in the United States was the belief that that country did not run the risk of being mixed up in quarrels with foreign powers; but if in the future it was found that the peaceful poli cy hitherto pursued by the American Government was exchanged for one of rousing the fears of the capitalists of Europe, the Ameriof dust, -moke, and steam. The crowd burst | cans must not be surprised if the stream of capital that had done so much to develop their industries was suddenly withdrawn and

songht other fields of investment

LOSS OF A MISSION SHIP,

The St. Pierre Goes Ashore-She Carried Priest, Doctors, and Crew of 21 Men. St. John's, N. F., May 30, The French mission ship St. Pierre, 550 tons, bound from St. Pierre for the Grand Banks to work among the French fishing fleet engaged there, drove ashore at midnight last night on Cape St. and men escaped and were landed at Placentis by a fishing boat which picked them up. The St. Pierre was a new three-masted schooner She was launched at St. Malo in March. She was intended for hospital work on the banks and carried a priest and doctors and a crew of

BAIL JUMPER WALLACE CAUGHT

His Bondsman's Private Detective Found the Pugitive In a New Jersey Jail. Early last September James Wallace, alia Monk, 27 years old, who says he lives in Lowell, Mass., was arrested in this city for picking pockets and was held in \$1,000 bail for trial. Isaac Cohen, a shoe manufacturer, of 98 Willett street, became his bondsman. A few days after regaining his liberty Wallace disappeared. His bond was forfeited, and Cohen asked the

Detective Bureau to hunt for the fugitive The detectives didn't succeed in finding Wailace, and two weeks ago his bondsman became disgusted at the inactivity of the city police, and hired a private detective to look for the

and hired a private detective to look for the pickpocket.

He traced Wallace to Woodbury, N. J., where he was serving a term in jail for an offense similar to the one for which he was arrested in this city. When the New Jersey authorities learned that the man was wanted in this city they surrendered him.

Wallace said that he would come here without extradition papers, and Cohen's private sleuth brought him to this city last night and turned him over to Capt. O'Brien at Police Headquarters.

Pront Continues to Improve.

Morris Pront, the young man who was in cataleptic state for thirty days at the lieth Israel Hospital, at 206 East Broadway, contidues to improve under the treatment of Dr Nelson. Yesterday he took a glass of milk and held the glass without assistance, showing that he had muscular action. The experiment of standing him up on his feet was tried yesterday, and he remained erect about fifteen minutes. Then the battery was brought and the poles placed in his hands, and when the current was turned on he moved back a few steps as if endesvoring to escape from it. He made no voluntary motion, however. Dr. Nelson said that beginning the have lost his will power. Nelson. Yesterday he took a glass of milk and

Antonia Urban Kills Himself.

Pront seemed to have lost his will power

Antonia Urban, 19 years old, a Bohemlan shot and killed himself in Wooley's Woods at Astoria, L. L., about noon yesterday. Urban was a butcher. He voluntarily gave up a job two weeks ago, saying he was not strong enough to do the work that was required of him. He lived with his widowed sister at 322 East Ser-enty-third street. He borrowed ten cents from her on Saturday evening and left the house

Boy Pickpockets in Central Park. Lloyd Harding, 16 years old, of 233 East Thirty-fifth street, and his brother Joseph, 15, who gave his address as 72 West Ninety-minth atroct, were arrested in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Lloyd had his band in the pocket of Mrs. Keller of 1809 Fast Forty-fifth street. Size was standing in front of the eagle cage at the menageric when the boy attempted to pick her pocket.

1,100 PERSONS KILLED.

Terrible Crush and Panic at the Czar's Free Feast.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

A Resistless Crowd Sweeps Forward to the Booths.

About 500,000 People were Gathered to Receive the Czar's Hounty-The Enormone Weight of the Mass in the Rear Crushed Those in Front - No Power Could Check the Crowd To Stumble Meant Death or Serlous Infury Men. Women, or Children Trampled Under Foot-Finalty the Soldlery Succeeded in Quieting the People-The Dad Carried Into the Booths - Many of Them Are Unrecognizable-Many Injured Will Die Sorrow of the Canr and Canring-1,000 Roubles to Be Paid to Bereaved Families

Moscow, May 30. A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of a large number of lives, occurred here to-day. It was at the popular fets of the coronation ceremonies, held on the Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petrovski Palace, and which, it is estimated, fully 500,000 persons attended.

Many wild estimates were at first made as to the number of persons who had lost their lives. It was impossible for some time to obtain any official information as to the number, but early this evening it was learned that the loss of life will exceed 1,100. Some reports place the number of dead as high as 2,500.

For days past the city has been full of peasants from many parts of the country, all awaiting the free feast that was given to-day. Many of the peasants had walked long distances in order to be present, while others, more fortunate, had arrived in the city in vehicles of every description.

Expectation had reached the highest point, for it was known that to-day's fêtes would excel anything of the kind ever given in connection with the coronation of the Czars. Long before daylight the crowds began pouring in the direction of the plain, while at an early hour all sorts of merrymaking was indulged in. The scene was one to be long remembered.

Great booths had been constructed on the plain, and from them were distributed free food, free beer, and also mugs as souvenirs of the occasion. This free feast, which has always been the popular feature of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a great deal of crowding and good-natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city. out no such gathering was ever witnessed on the Hodynsky Plain, which has always been the scene of the popular entertainments attending coronations as that which assembled to-day.

Everything progressed smoothly until the distribution of the food and gifts began. Then the people in the rear becan to crowd forward, but the police and soldiers checked them, and for a short time there was comparative order. Soon, however, the crowd in the rear again became impatient and surged forward, despite every effort to hold them back.

Barriers had been erected in the vicinity of the booths to prevent excessive crowding, and under ordinary circumstances these would have front were swent against the parriers where the rear was thrown directly against them.

were crushed against the barriers struggled to get away, but their attempts were fruitless. Their shricks were heard, and this had the effect of further inciting those in the rear to get forward.

Suddenly the barriers gave way and with a rush the immense throng swept forward. Hun-dreds of men, women, and children were thrown down, and to stumble and fall meant death or serious injury, for no power could check the crowd, many of whom were in a condition of panic. The authorities were helpless, and for a ime the scene baffed description Many persons were killed by being crushed

against the barriers before they gave way, and a great number met their deaths by being trampled upon. The cries and shricks of the injured could be heard above the tumuit of the Additional troops were called upon to assist in quieting and dispersing the people. This they finally succeeded in doing, when every effort was made to succor the injured. Cossacks were placed at the entrances of the 500 booths on the

plain, and into these structures were carried the bodies of the dead. At the time of sending this despatch-4:50 P. M.-it is impossible to say how many persons were killed, but the representative of the United

Press, who was an eyewitness of the whole af-fair, saw heaps of bodies in the booths. While the crush was most intense, and the curses, shricks, and howls of pain were at their height, an unknown woman was delivered of a child on the field. No attention was paid to them by the maddened crowd, and the mother

and the infant were trampled to death Every facility was given for the identification of the dead, but in most cases it was impossible to recognize them, so badly were they crushed

and disfigured. in ambulances and on fire trucks, but many bodies are still in the booths. It is highly proba ble that many of the victims who came from a

distance will never be identified. These bodies will be interred by the Govern ment. In fact, it is believed that most of those who were killed were moultks from the prov-inces. All the victims belonged to the poorest class of the population.

The number of the injured is very large, and it is thought that many of them will die. In some cases men had their arms, legs, and ribs broken, and several had their skulls fractured by the heavy wooden shoes of the peasants. The authorities and members of the Russian

the injured. The disaster has cast a gloom over the festivities, these being the first fatalities that have occurred during the coronation cere-The Czar and Czarina, when infermed of the extent of the disaster, expressed profound sor-row, and the Czar gave orders that everything

Red Cross Society are taking the best of care of

should be done to alleviate the sufferings of the The calamity was not due to any lack of precaution on the part of the authorities, but aross entirely from the eagermens of the people to onjoy the hospitality of the Crar.

The Czar has taken a most practical way of showing his sympathy with those families who ost a member in the calamity. He has ordered that a sum of 1,000 roubles be paid to each be-

reaved family. The fête was held in the presence of the Crar and a distinguished company of guests